

**In the Specification**

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 18, with the following amended paragraph:

Fig. 1 is a schematic side-view showing an instrument for measuring linear transmittance.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 22, line 13, and continuing to page 23, with the following amended paragraph:

Incidentally, linear transmittance can be measured with a scattering-measuring instrument shown in Fig. 1 (manufactured by Chuo Seiki, Co., Ltd.). This measuring instrument comprises a light source unit 1 capable of oscillating non-polarized laser of wavelength of 543 nm, a sample stand 2 capable of putting a sample (light-scattering sheet) 3 thereon, a light-receiving unit 4 capable of receiving a laser beam from the light source unit 1 and composed of a photodiode. Incidentally, the sample stand 2 is capable of revolving. Further, the light-receiving unit 4 can be disposed on a light path of a laser beam, and disposed on backside or frontside of the sample stand 2 by revolution of an arm 5. Therefore, by putting the light receiving unit 4 on scattering sheet 3 on the sample stand 2 can be detected by the photodiode. Moreover, by putting the light receiving unit 4 between the light source unit 1

and the sample stand 2, the light-receiving unit 4 confronts the sample stand 2, and a reflected light from the light-scattering sheet 3 can be also detected by the photodiode.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 23, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In such a device, the intensity of transmitted light A is determined by putting the light-receiving unit on the backside of the sample stand, disposing a slit having diameter of 5 mm and 35 % of ND filter on the front of the light-receiving unit, radiating a laser in a direction normal to the light-scattering sheet on the sample stand, and light-receiving a transmitted light in the light-receiving unit disposed on a light path of a laser beam. Incidentally, the diameter of laser beam is 0.1 mm, and the distance between the light-scattering sheet as a sample and the light-receiving unit is 30 cm. Then, the light-scattering sheet is taken off from the sample stand, and a transmitted light B is determined in similar manner mentioned above. In consideration of the transmitted light decay due to interfacial reflection of the light-scattering sheet, the linear transmittance can be calculated by the following formula:

Linear transmittance  $T = (1 - 0.04) \times 0.95 \times 0.95$